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His address on the "Absurdities of Militarism" before the American Peace Society in January, 1901, was inimitable, both in its logic and its wit. The distribution of this address has been very large and its effect great, especially with boys and young men. As a result of the study given in preparation for this speech, Mr. Crosby was led to write his "Captain Jinks, Hero," a book which deals with militarism in the manner in which Cervantes, in "Don Quixote," dealt with the absurdities of knight-errantry. Mr. Crosby considered this his best work. It would probably have been much improved if it had been made a little less intense and extravagant.

Mr. Crosby devoted much time to lecturing on peace and kindred subjects, and enjoyed much popularity as a public speaker, though his plainness of speech and unsparing radicalism often awakened considerable disapproval. But his clearness of thought, his evident sincerity and his fine, manly bearing practically always carried his audiences with him.

One of the last bits of peace work which he did was his short article in the October *North American Review* entitled "A Precedent for Disarmament; a Suggestion to the Peace Conference." In this he argued that the neutralization of the Great Lakes by the United States and Great Britain, with the accompanying disarmament, furnished an example that might easily and successfully be followed by the powers which are to participate in the second Hague Conference, and the principle be extended to the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Japan Sea, and finally to the Atlantic and the Pacific, and thus general disarmament be naturally brought about.

Editorial Notes.

The National Peace Congress

Preparations for the National Peace Congress at New York in April are progressing rapidly. The Executive Committee mentioned in our last issue held a meeting at the City Club, New York, January 7. Prof. Samuel T. Dutton was chosen chairman, and Robert E. Ely, secretary. Committees on Program, Finance, Local Arrangements, Publicity, Working Men's Meetings, Meetings with the Germans, Italians and other citizens of foreign birth, with school children, in the churches, etc., were provided for; also a General Advisory Committee of at least one hundred prominent citizens, friends and leaders of the arbitration and peace movement in different parts of the country. The date of the Congress has been fixed for April 14-17. It will open with a great musical consecration service on Sunday evening, like that in Symphony Hall at the opening of the Boston Congress in 1904. The Executive Committee, the Committee on Local Arrangements and the New York Peace Society have opened a vigorous campaign of preparation for the Con-

gress. Sunday evening meetings are being held in various churches, and so far have been large and enthusiastic. On the 7th inst. a dinner is to be given to the editors of the city by the New York Peace Society. We repeat what we urged in our last issue, that all interested organizations throughout the country send a delegate or delegates to the Congress, and that arrangements be made for the holding of local meetings at the time for those who cannot go to New York. Let us make it a great national peace demonstration.

Social Work. The local work of the Social Committee of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society for the month of January has been well directed and effective. A general reception, arranged for by the Committee, was given by the President and Directors to the members and friends of the Society at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, Tuesday afternoon, January 15, from 4 to 6 o'clock. More than one hundred guests attended, among whom the presence of many new members was noteworthy. After an hour spent most happily "over the tea-cups" in social communion, brief remarks were made by President Paine, Secretary Trueblood, Edwin D. Mead, Mrs. Mead, and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, the latter making a statement of the aims and work of the Social Committee. The other remarks dealt with the present enlarged work of the Society, the National Peace Congress to meet in April in New York, and the work which should be done at the coming Hague Conference. A parlor meeting, arranged by the Committee, was held at the home of Mrs. Robert M. Morse, Jamaica Plain, on the evening of January 25. In spite of the inclement weather, which Mr. and Mrs. Morse's generous hospitality made all the guests quickly forget, the meeting was well attended and successful. Instructive addresses were made by Rev. Charles F. Dole, Miss Anna B. Eckstein and Dr. Homer B. Sprague, supplemented by some remarks on the work of the Society by Dr. Trueblood. As a result of this meeting and the general reception previously given, as noted above, a considerable number of new members have been added to the Society's rolls, and local interest in the peace movement widened and deepened.

St. Louis vs. Jamestown.

Prof. Calvin M. Woodward, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in his address at the meeting of the Association in New York, December 26, strongly criticised the program of the coming Jamestown Exposition, as compared with that of St. Louis in 1904. The latter had "brought together the best of living men, and they offered their best tributes for the service of science and human progress, and we had the

supreme spectacle of the triumphs of the arts of peace. The exhibit of instruments designed to kill human beings and of appliances for the destruction of ships and forts was minimized, and the pageantry of war offered few attractions and claimed small attention. The glory of the Exposition was its devotion to education and the application of science to the useful arts." In the Jamestown Exposition, on the contrary, it was proposed to lay the emphasis "on the science and the art of war, as though the glory of our American manhood lay in our ability to overawe, crush and destroy the very peoples who, two and a half years ago, joined hands with us and with each other in fostering the growth of an international brotherhood which should relegate the waste and horror of war to the pages of history." The maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war," had, he thought, "done infinite mischief. It had misled statesmen and sent millions upon millions of young men to untimely graves." Arsenals, forts, standing armies, fleets of battleships, ought, he declared, to be reduced "to the lowest possible terms." He hoped that it was "not too late to give to the Jamestown Exposition a tone less warlike, and to put the emphasis where it must in the future belong, upon education, science, industry, commerce and social progress."

Massachusetts Legislature. A petition was presented to the Massachusetts Legislature on January 21, signed by Robert Treat Paine, John L. Bates, Edwin D. Mead, Samuel B. Capen, Charles F. Dole, Raymond L. Bridgman, Charles S. Hamlin, William E. Huntington, Elwyn G. Preston, Edwin Ginn, and James P. Munroe, asking for the adoption of the following resolution :

"Whereas, The coming International Peace Conference at The Hague is to meet through the initiative primarily of the President of the United States, and it is therefore fitting that the United States should take influential action concerning the subjects to be considered by the Conference; and

"Whereas, One of the leading recommendations indorsed by the Interparliamentary Union for such consideration is that made unanimously by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1903, in behalf of a regular Advisory Congress of the Nations; and

"Whereas, This Commonwealth has for nearly a century been the chief centre of effort in America to advance those high interests of international peace and order which are now receiving the recognition and attention of the world;

"Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts respectfully urge the President and Secretary of State of the United States to exert their most earnest influence to secure from the coming Hague Conference favorable action upon the five recommendations of the Interparliamentary Union, in behalf of (1) a regular international parliament; (2) a general obligatory arbitration treaty; (3) the limitation of national armaments; (4)

an impartial commission to report upon contested issues between nations before any hostilities; and (5) the immunity of all unoffending private property at sea in time of war."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Committee gave a hearing on January 30, when Robert Treat Paine, Benjamin F. Trueblood, Charles F. Dole and Raymond L. Bridgman appeared and presented reasons why the Legislature of Massachusetts should take this action. The members of the Committee showed much interest, and there is reason to believe that they will make a prompt and favorable report.

The *Christian Register* of January 17, in a most interesting editorial on the building of *Dreadnaughts*, says that "preparedness for war is the great humbug of modern times." Its reasons for this assertion are given in the following sentences :

"Demosthenes once argued to the Athenians that they could afford to invest in war vessels as a matter of self-protection. But Demosthenes referred to an active enemy and a near neighbor. We Americans have no such enemy. We do not fear Canada, nor do we have any anxiety about Mexico or Cuba. This continent is at peace, and its peacefulness is assured in not the slightest degree by our navy. Whom are we carrying our chip for? Germany is not likely to get into war with us while jealous rivals are near at hand. England has no disposition to quarrel with us, neither has France. Russia and Austria cannot fight us if they would. Is it Japan? Then, let us deal justly by her children, and foster the friendship that is natural, as our borders are remote. If our navy serves us no better purpose than to cover our insults and outrages upon foreign peoples whose color is slightly shaded from the Caucasian, we had better burn our ships and mend our manners.

"If our trust is in right and righteousness, let it be placed there at the outset, while we avoid giving provocation and at the same time avoid wasteful expenses. Do we really feel confident in our place among the nations because of a big navy? Do we send out our commercial vessels across the seas with any more confidence than we would if we had not one single armed cruiser afloat? Every intelligent man bases his convictions of security not on our having a navy equal to that of any other nation, but on the fact that war is a foe to trade, and is getting to be detested by modern civilization. We understand that the Golden Rule is getting to be international law. We comprehend that the high seas constitute a great republic—a real people without a king, ruled and controlled by the law of common interest and a growing human fellowship.

"And yet we build our *Dreadnaughts*. Our governments are not readjusted to the commercial and industrial purposing of modern times. National life, as it is felt at our capitals, is rivalry. In his greatest and almost his dying speech, President McKinley foresaw a new era. He said commercial war must cease. The open door

must be the law between all nations. We have but one thing to struggle for, and that is goodwill and peace. *Dreadnaughts* are a relic of mediævalism. We do not need them. Modern civilization means peace. It is not based on war, but on arts and industries, on goodwill and mutual interests. Our war armaments are an out-lived fear. They are survivals of the unfittest. The supposed danger of a peace footing is a bogey. The strongest nation is the most industrious nation."

**Mr. Carnegie's
New Gift.**

Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$750,000 toward the erection of a building at Washington for the Bureau of American Republics is another very important contribution to the cause of international friendship and peace. This Bureau, as reorganized by the recent Pan-American Conference, is henceforth to be the centre of administration of the International Union of the American Republics, now become to all intents and purposes a permanent organization, whose meetings will hereafter be essentially periodic and automatic,—a Periodic Congress of American nations. It is fitting that it should have a worthy permanent home. The new building when erected will have an apartment for each of the twenty-one republics. There will be a general library of books, pamphlets and reports bearing on American history, institutions, etc. There will be a large assembly hall, and offices for carrying on the work of the Bureau. Reasons could be given for the location of the Bureau somewhere else than in the United States, but on the whole it is doubtless wise that it should be in Washington. The United States has contributed \$200,000 toward the building, and South and Central American States, \$30,000. Some other contributions are expected, so that the whole sum will reach about a million dollars. As a meeting place for representatives of all the American republics, and a centre of discussion and administration of their common affairs, this American Palace of Peace will be second in importance only to the world's Palace of Peace at The Hague, for which Mr. Carnegie has provided so generously.

**Actually
are Friends.**

The *Westminster Gazette*, in its Christmas number, thus comments on the improved relations between England and other countries:

"It is pleasant at a time of peace and goodwill to dwell upon the fact that this country of ours is at peace with the world. 'My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly,' said the King's speech last Friday, and the conventional and time-honored formula is something a good deal more than a mere formula. Thanks to the efforts of the King and successive governments, of Lord Lansdowne, and now of Sir Edward Grey, there has in recent years been a continuous improvement in the international atmosphere. We have said that we will be friends, and, what is at once more important and more difficult, we actually are friends. The most con-

spicuous illustration of that is, as we need hardly say, to be found in our relations with France. A few years ago, and there were those who were assuring us that war between the two countries was so inevitable that really it would be almost better to fight it out and have done with it. That was supremely foolish, but it was a spirit which was fraught with infinite possibilities of mischief, and it is a blessing to have it exorcised, as we believe, once and for all. We have ceased to argue about Anglo-French good relations just because both countries have now emerged from the stage of trying to be friends into the stage of being so. That steady tendency towards international goodwill has made great progress in many other directions, and we may note in passing that, with Mr. Bryce at Washington, we can be sure that, whilst British interests are zealously safeguarded, our relations with the United States will be of the most cordial. We are glad, too, to think that Christmas finds us without, so far as we know, any of those "little wars," as they are called, of which at times we have so many. If some of these might be avoided, others are hardly to be escaped in a world-wide empire such as ours, where we have to maintain a large number of troops as so many imperial police. Nor is this state of peace any British monopoly. The world, as a whole, is happily free from any serious war; nor are there signs that the peace is likely to be broken in the near future. To say more than that would be foolish in view of the surprises which history has afforded us, and of the many critical, involved problems that are familiar to every student of international affairs."

**Honolulu and
the Japanese.**

The educational authorities at Honolulu have managed the Japanese school matter with much more wisdom and tact than the San Franciscans. The same difficulty existed in the two cities, except that it was really much more pronounced in the Hawaiian Capital, where the number of Japanese school children numbered three thousand, or nearly thirty times as many as were in San Francisco. In an interview in the *Honolulu Advertiser*, Mr. Edgar Wood, principal of the normal school, corroborated by Mr. Robert Law, assistant principal of the Royal school, says that they arranged the matter with perfect satisfaction and without giving any offense to the Japanese, by simply applying the language test in grading the pupils. "Japanese who could not meet that test were assigned to the primary grades and the older ones left. They simply could not sit in the seats provided for young children. There was no room for them to stow away their legs under the desks." "It was all done courteously and as a matter of course. No different treatment was accorded to the Japanese than to Americans or any other nationality, so no affront was taken by the Japanese." The Japanese pupils that were thus excluded went to different private schools, etc. "Yes, any Japanese children who can pass the examination for any particular grade are admitted to whatever school is convenient and there is absolutely no trouble. Those

coming up to the required standard of knowledge in any class are likely to be respectable enough, with regard to other conditions of admission, to associate with other children." That is most gratifying information, and we hope it has come to the knowledge of the San Francisco school authorities. Meanwhile the government suit is going on, to test the legal question whether the treaty with Japan has been violated by the segregation of the Japanese pupils in San Francisco.

Asiatic Invasion!

State Senator Marc Anthony of San Francisco has introduced into the California legislature two bills to encourage interest in citizen soldiery and national defense, so-called. One of the bills is to promote enlistment in the regular army and navy, and the other for the establishment of rifle corps for the public school boys. The inducement offered by the bill for enlistment in the army and navy is the payment by the State of a bonus of one dollar per month to all persons enlisting, with twenty per cent. increase in time of war. That is truly a marvelous inducement to free American men! Twelve dollars a year in time of peace, and fourteen dollars and forty cents a year when the poor fellows go out to become "food for powder!" How many sensible Californians does he suppose it will attract? Rifle corps in the public schools he considers as necessary as classes in spelling and long division. The argument for all this is one with which we are familiar here in the East, in reference to certain European countries. The Pacific coast is in danger of an invasion, an "Asiatic invasion." The "invasion" will fall first upon California and Californians, and they must "be prepared for it." Senator Anthony says that he is "not an alarmist." He does "not believe in raising the cry of an imminent 'yellow peril' or in sounding platitudes on the great 'Mongol horde.'" But his action in presenting and pushing these bills discredits his assertions. He is afraid of something. It is a "contingency." The remote possibility of an invasion has so disturbed his sense of security that he wishes immediately to have more men in the navy, and to have all the California boys put to practising rifle shooting, that when this far-away "contingency" does come, they may be ready to shoot it straight between the eyes. If Senator Anthony were not an over-serious man, he could not look himself in the face in a glass without roaring with laughter at the thought that such groundless absurdities had ever developed in his head. An "Asiatic invasion," across the wide Pacific, eight thousand miles from any possible base of supplies, against a mighty country of eighty millions of people, whom they reckon their best friends!

Zionism a Backward Step.

Rabbi Fleischer of Boston does not believe that "Zionism" is a movement that promises to solve the Jewish question. On the contrary, he holds that it is a backward step and out

of harmony with the growing international spirit of the time. At a reception and banquet at the Hotel Somerset tendered last month to Dr. Lewin of Russia, who was a member of the Douma, and is in this country to awaken interest in the persecuted Jews of Russia, and is also conducting a propaganda in favor of Zionism, Dr. Fleischer, taking exception to Dr. Lewin's remarks, said:

"Though Zionism interests me, I do not believe in it nor accept it as a solution of the so-called 'Jewish question.' It seems to me to answer the question by running away from it. Also I regret to see any section of Jews contemplate a backward step. That would be my interpretation of Zionism. The Jewish nation died nearly nineteen hundred years ago, and since that day the Jew has been a symbol of the human family's tendency to cosmopolitanism. Nationalism is a phase of human organization on the way to that world citizenship which will some day be the commonplace type. Herein the Jew's position in the world has been unconsciously prophetic. Nationality is not a final fact. Indeed, already there is not only a growing international spirit, but a government of the world by public opinion. Upon the growth of such a spirit and power, informed with goodwill and justice, I confidently rely for settlement not only of the 'Jewish question,' but of all the other complicated problems of mankind."

This view of Dr. Fleischer seems to us to be well grounded. If the Jews were set up in Palestine or elsewhere as an independent nation, the hostility and friction between them and other races would probably be accentuated thereby and made more difficult to eradicate. The day of race separation has gone by; that of race intermingling and friendly association is upon us, and the sweep of this new tide in human affairs ought not to be in the least arrested.

Brevities.

... Mr. Bryce, the new British Ambassador to this country, speaking at the annual dinner of the Gladstone Club at Newcastle-on-Tyne on January 15, said that he was sure there was no task to which a man might be more willing to devote what remained to him of life than that of trying to cement the tie of friendship, already so strong, which bound us with our great daughter and sister people beyond the seas. [Applause.] He was reminded by the name of Mr. Gladstone of his experience in regard to the settlement of the Alabama claims. The first time that he had the honor of speaking to Mr. Gladstone was in the autumn of 1870, when he had for the first time visited the United States, and when he was struck by the danger to both countries caused by the state of irritation that existed in the United States with regard to the Alabama claims. He asked Mr. Gladstone's son, who was an Oxford friend of his, whether he could see Mr. Gladstone to tell him of what he had observed in the United States. Mr. Gladstone kindly received him alone, and gave him a long interview, and laid before him a most interesting statement of his views about our policy towards America, and assured him, when he told him what he had seen, that there was nothing